## MOBILE.

Fort Gaines Occupied By Our Forces.

dmiral Buchanan and Other Robel Prisoners Sent to Pensacela.

The Water and Land Defences of the Upper Bay.

The Importance of Farragut's Operations Thus Far.

Description of the Works Around the City of Mobile,

and other prisoners, with the federal wo

Surremiler of Port Gaimes—Colonel melerson's Cenduct Inexpilea bis.

[From the Richmood Sentinel, May 11.] have no desire to comment on the extraordinary diagra at lort Gall se until a more explicit accounts of the affair than that turnished by telegraph. Anderson, without be can explain his conduct, as the severest penalty known to military law. Let the severest penalty known to military law. The second of the severest penalty known to military law. The second of the severest penalty known to military law. The second is severest penalty known to military law. The second of the second law products in 1850, remained two years, and to graduate. In 1856 he was appointed Leutenant in the Fourth United States y. In the beginning of this war he was in and was there elected Colonel of the Twenty-first and sisters to be now in M bile. He was popular, we are ed, with his courrades.

Raitrond Accident.

Monus, August 9, 1884.

ast night a soldier train ran into a land slide, between

ard and Monusomery, and kiled twelve and wounded

seven of the First Mississippi battalion of artillery,

bright two white men and one negro were arreared

conting in wires. Some ederal vessels are or eating

#### THE DEFENCES OF MOBILE.

or map it will be seen that all of the seaward and es of Mobile, excepting Port Morgan, are now If the robers at Mobile has been rendered useless, except er Morgan and a few state gue structions, where, with fear and trembling, they await

to at the extremity of a long, low, sandy penmsula, known as Mobile Point. Tole strip of land is compara ity in preventing the rebels from erecting earth uered garrison cannot well be interfered with. With his large and formidable fleet Admiral Far-Pagut wift, in time, no doubt, effect the capture or capitu lution of this work.

glance at our map, which has been prepared upon what is believed to be the best authority, shows that the rebels have not been idle or sparing in their preparations for the desence of the city and its immediate approas were passed by the Union fleet between Forte Morgan and Gaines, and to guard these obstructions is the ram gunboat M argan, with several small armed craft, as State gunboats. At the western extremity of the spile obstructions is a five gun battery, which e-mmands them and the Sheil road. At Garrow's Bend, a short destrace from the first named battery, is another ns, crossing, and also mingling its fire with, the Shell road battery. At or near Choctaw Point, and short distance from the city of Mobile, is also a battery mounting several heavy guns. These guns sweep down through them one of some risk; yet a bold dish would perhaps clear them without the rebels being able to in. liet much serious damage to our vessels. All of the above can are nituated on the western shores.

On the eastern side and upon Pinto's Point is situated a formidable earthwork, mounting nine guns, which o-m-mands the city approaches by the channel way down to the obstructions. This work, with those mentioned on the western shore, are believed to comprise all the demeagre rebel flotilla cin bope in its dem ratized state and shattered conditt n to make but a feeble show of renee and provided Admiral Farragut advances his light draught vessels, they will probably be destroyed or sonk near the obstructions to block up the channel. spere is probably no caster or surer method of taking Mo works and rebel flotilis are in the hands of our forces. tron-clids, or even gunboats; for they are entirely out of materials, especially steam machinery; ar

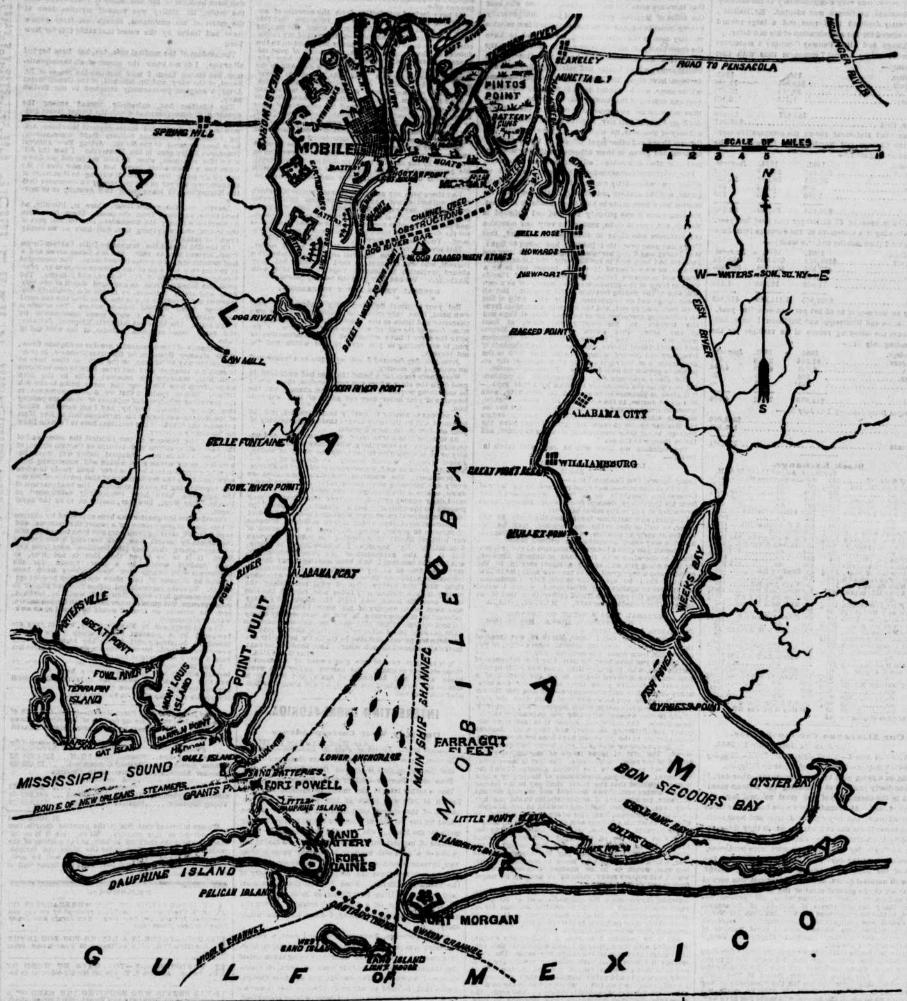
sens were prepared and fitted out. gul was not ordered to capture the city of Mobile un less it could be done at a trifling cost of men and meterial. If he has destroyed the robel fleet, taken work of vant importance; for it gives to us the control of Mobile bay and effectually puts an end to the blockade running business in that quarter. Fort Morgan can be seduced in time: if not by our fleet, it can be accomplished t and protected by the guns of our naval vessels while they lay siege to it. One thing is certain: that from the time of the passign of the torts, with prope bent possible circumstances the garrison at Fort Morgan with no prospect of relief from any quarter.

bile by land from the porthward and eastward have been erks, some fireen miles in contiquous extent, encircle the city from pear Dog river around to a point near the bross works are placed no tees than tweive large sademaking the approach hazardous in the extreme, and

When Fort Pewell surrendered, Admiral Farragut still had thirty miles to proceed before he could arrive at Mobile, and one of these miles are through a narrow shaupel, with its banks fortided the whole de trace miles from the city, in such a way that vessels are compelled to pass under the guns of two tron clad forts and Betters from the shore. On the way pide of Mobile e line

# FARRAGUT'S OPERATIONS.

Present Position of His Fleet Inside Mobile Bar, With the Defences of the City.



of intrenchments passes completely around the city, inside of which are forts and powerful batteries. Mobile is defended very strongly at every point. Spices are driven in the channel, and a vessel laden with stone tions complete. Two of the guns which sunk the Monito Keckuk at Charleston are now mounted on Fort Morgan There is a tract of swampy ground to the east of the

confluence of the Alabama river, known as Pinto's Point The lower portion of this is rendered solid by driving piles and filling in with earth. Upon this are placed four Dublgrons, three rifled, and three thirty-two-pounder Between Pinto's Point and the river is a level pistean, in the upper portion of which, and near the point of juncture of the channel with the Alabama, north of of Mobile, is located a redoubt. At a village on the rail runs. At Three Mile creek, where it crosses the railroad, s a small earthwork thrown up, and defer Outside of the earthworks, around the west side of the city, extending from the shell road outirely around the city to the river, are furmidable breastworks. Between the Alabama and the shell road to the lighthouse, and just back of this, is a battery of six field pieces. There are, perhaps, other defensive works of which we have not yet received a description.

Mobile once in the possession of the Union troops, with a sufficient orce to hold it, an area of country, the richest in cotton in the world, would be opened up. Mobile njoys one advantage over New Orleans in regard to the hat the former place is much pearer to the plantations where it is raised than this, and there would consequently country to occupy to bring a larger area of productive tem of trade which enters into the commerce of the place is that of paval stores. Turpentine, rosin, tar and he found in great abundance in the piney woods growing in the vicinity, and the newly constructed railroad "ensucola passes through numberiess acres of pines which have never been disturbed by the hand of industry. A sufficient contribund force could readily be raised to supply all the wants of the navy from the immediate sur-

Fight Between the United States Steamer

Beliance and Guerlilas. While the United States steamer Relauce, of the reve nue service, Captain i homas M. Dungan, was in Great Wycomico river, Northumberhard county, yesterday afteron, for the purpose of taking off the lamily of a refugoo, who were represented as being there in a starving soudition, one of her boats was attacked by a large party

of guerillas on the shore, armed with rifles. The Reliance opened upon them with shell and small arms, in the hope of driving them from the words; but effer a few rounds had been fired the gallant Captain ngan fell mortally wounded, and died in an hour. The captain of the pivot gus, To mas Roberts, was also

rebels was efforced; but, not baring sufficient force on board to land, she was compened to turn down the river with the loss of her boat's orew—Coxewain G. W. Ayers

### THE INDIAN WAR.

Our Dakota Territory Correspondence. KRITLE LACES, COTEAU DES PRAIRIES, D. T. July 25, 1864.

of Emigrants, &c.

By a scout returning to Fort Ridgely, Minn., I am able send you a few hurried fines, giving the progress of the above expedition to this place.

We left Fort Ridgely on the 15th of July, having in charge three hundred and eighty emigrants-two hun dred and eighty men and about one bundred women and children. We hear that between three hundred and four hundred more emigrants are waiting for us near the

wing are the officers of the expedition: Capt. J. L. Fish. assistant quertermaster, commanding.
Licut. S. H. Johnston, first assistant and journalist.
Mr. E. F. Mitchell, officer of the guard.
Dr. W. D. Jibb, physician.
Mr. W. Ellis Smith, ongineer.
Mr. A. Chemidello, commissary.
Mr. Van H. Fisk, train master.
Mr. G. W. Marsh, assistant train master.

The guard consists of forty men, well mounted and

accompanies us to the Missouri river to protect the train and acout the country. From the Missouri river to the mouth of the Big Horn, on the Yellowstone river, four

and scout the country. From the Missouri river to the mouth of the Big Horn, on the Yellowstone river, four c missines of cavairy and a section of a battery will act as secort to the expedition. Our train consisted at starting of one hundred emigrant wagons. Aftern givernment wagons and a sweive pounder mountain hownizer.

Soon after leaving Fort Ridgely we met with traces of the Sioux massacre of 1862. The scene was most melancholity deserted and plundered houses, many of them burned: broken fences, arms fast relansing his prairie, and not a human being to be seen where once were flourishing settlements.

Near our dist evening camp was a farmhouse, where the entire family of five persons had been mordered by the Sloux and their mangiest bodies est into the well.

At the Redwood or Lower Sloux agency all the buildings were burned, nothing but the walls roma ning. The schoolborse and pretty little flothic church, erceled for these Indians, were destroyed.

The story of the Sloux massacre has been so frequently lold that it is miterly unnecessary to repeat it here. Suffice it to say that Major saibraith, the Indian Agent at the above spency, one of the largest minded, noblies and most honorable men that ever lived, and who had been truly kind and faithful to the Sloux was one of the lirst attacked by them, and received several wounds. The best evidence of the treachery and ingratitude of their character is that they mardered those who had been truly kind and faithful to the Sloux, was one of the lirst attacked by them, and received several wounds. The best evidence of the treachery and ingratitude of their character is that they mardered those who had been truly kind and darkness, enclosed and broke up the land, bought seed and farming implements, give the Indians clothing and money; in tact, did everything to coax them into civilized habits with an little incoble to themselves as possible, and to make them propercos and happy. Their return to rail this kindoess is seen in the herribly mutilated and abosed bedges beard to land, she was compened to turn down the river with a breaght of from two to four mises. It is deep, with good shows well timbered. The soil in the bottoms and four colored men.

The budy of Cattain Dangan arrived here this morning.

The budy of Cattain Dangan arrived here this morning.

Massachusetts they would send a colony here in a week."
From Big Stone Lake we have travelled through tas
"Cotsan dee Prairies" to the camp from which I write.
We found here three companies of infantry, one of
cavairy and a section of a battery, under command of
Major John Clownsy, Thirlieth resiment Wisdonsin Vol.
unteers. These troops will form the garrison of Fort
Wadsworth, proposed to be built near this place. They
arrive a few days before us.

The above fort is one of a chain of posts which General
Pope intends to establish to the Missouri, and theore to
the Yeslowstone river, to drive the ladians north and
protect the frontier.

The vite of Major Clowney's camp is by far the fluest
that we have seen in the Cotsan. It is elevated and almost surrounded by a chain of splendid fresh whier lakes.
Two short ditches would isolate the praition and enclose
two thousand acres of good pasture land. There is
abundance of excelledt water and timber for fitty pears
to come.

Our route from Fort Ridgely to the Cotsan dee Prairies

two thousand acres of good pasture land. There is abundance of excelent water and timber for fifty years to come.

Our route from Fort Ridgely to the Coteau dee Prairies was over a fine prairie, more or less unduisting, with plenty or grass, water and wood. Since entering the Octeau the country has become more roiling, with numerous lakes and sufficient timber.

The latitude of our present camp is forty five degrees and forty five misutes; longitude ninety-seven degrees and thirty misutes: distance per odometer measurement from St. Paul—niles, 294.07 From this point to the James river (about forty miles) water will be ration gearce; but theure to the Missouri.

The country beyond the Missouri.

The country beyond the Missouri.

The country beyond the Missouri will be most interesting, as it is almost entirely unexplored. It is the great nusting ground of the Stoux, Blackfeet, Crow and other Indians; abounds with game, possesses a mid climate, fine grazing, and is seatered by numerous streams, running north into the Missouri and Yellow-stone; gold and other metals, coal oil and boiling springs, &c. are resported to exist in this region, and the geological formation is meat; coulist.

One object of the expedition is to run a direct road, as proposed by Captain Fisk, from St. Paul, Misnesota, about on the forty-fifth parallel of latitude to the new gold mines. This route will probably be shorter by four hundred miles than any other.

If any opportunity offers I ab it probably send you a short letter before reaching the mines, and on my arrival in the mountains I will give you full particulies of the state of affairs there, yield of the mines, population and future prospects.

Rebet Emissaries Among the Indians. St. Lovis, August 13, 1864
General Curtis has returned to Fort Leavenworth. The
Indian outbreak has been quelled temporarily; but information derived from reliable sources strongly indicate concerted action among the various tribes, and the mos extensive Indian war yet waged is foured. White men, supposed to be rebel emissaries, have be n among the Indians, distributing gold, urging them to rise against whites, telling them the South would protect them and give them the West for themselves.

Arrest of an Editor in Maine.

BILPAST, Me , August 13, 1864. W. H. Simpson, editor of the Republican Journal has been arrested in this city and carried be ore the United States District Court at Bangor to answer to an indict ment for giving aid and comfort to the rebellion by publiabing an article on the draft. He plead not guilty, and mediate trial. This was resisted by the Buited States Attorney, upon whose mouse the matter was continued, and Mr. Simpson's personal recognizance taken for his appearance at the pext term of thecourt.

Thor, N. Y., August 13, 1854.
The extensive car and event factory of Clibert, Bush 4 Oo, of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning Moza \$200,000, igrerauce about \$100,000.

#### THE TALLAHASSEE.

The Ship Adriatic, from London, Destroyed.

A Brig and a Schooner Burned Off Montauk.

Arrival of the Schooner Carrell With Paroled Prisoners.

The Schooner A. M. Lee Chased by the Pilot Boat James Funk.

A Nova Scotian Bark Acting As a Tender To the Tallahassee.

The Pirate Probably En Route to Destroy

the Fishing Fleet. What the Navy Department Is Doing

To Capture the Pirate.

The latest news we have of the depredations of the see are by arrivals at this port yesterday. We may expect to les a more hourly, and probably the next news we have from her she will be at work among the Ashing fleet off Nantucket.

Captain Havighorst, of the Bremen bark Jenny, from remen, arrived last evening, reports that on the 12th inet., at noon, in latitude 40 21, longitude 72 30, saw two versets burned to the water's edge—one a ship, the other apparently a large vessel. A pilot boat was tying along side one of them, stripping her and picking up floating

The pilot boat Moses H. Grinnell, No. 1, reports that on the night of the 11th inst, they naw a vessel burning of Montauk. The fire continued all night. In the morning saw her and took her to be a new brig. Of Block leland

naw a schooner bottom up. Tue pilots are of the opinion that the Tallabassee is working her way towards Nantucket Shoain, where she will fall in with and destroy our fishing fleet.

The Mechlenburg brig Ernat Herzog, arrived yesterday from Coburg Gotha, Zettier, Bahia, reports that on July 20, latitude 31 37, longitude 58, spoke brig L. & W. Armstrong, from New Haven for Porto Rice. 11th inst . eight P. M , thirty miles south by west from Long Island, saw a vessel on fire, but could not ascertain what she

Schoner Carroll, of Erst Machies, Sprogue, from East

machins July 29, arrived at this port yesterday, and reports that on the 11th inst., intitude 40 19, longitude 72 37 the pilot boat James Funk, which was then under the boat came from the steamer, which was soon effected. Upon boarding us we were ordered to be in reading the pirate, where ne signed bonds for the release of the chooner for \$10,000. We subsequently received on board of the brig A. Richards, of Boston, from Bay; bark Bay State, of Boston, from Alexandria for New York; brig Carrie Estelle, of Boston, Thurlow, rom Cutler, Ma, with apiles, for New York; and chooner Atlantic, of and from Addison for James Funk. No. 22. Sixteen of the above, it ots and crew of the James Funk, went ashore at Fire morning, and came up to this city in the steaming Stephen E. Babcock, Captain Barrett, all o whom were

perterday, bonded by the pirate Tallatueses, and describes the pirate as about one thousand tons burthen, rinted a light lead color, no bowsprit, two amoke stacks ported having run the blockade at Wilmington, N C., some ten days previous, and had burned before falling in with those now reported

Captain Taylor, of the schooner A. M. Lee, arrived at Providence yesterday atternoon from Philadelphia, and nakes the following report:- 'On Friday morning my James Furk recently captured by the Confederate nasses. W. en six miles westward of Shine rock Point, Long Island, the priorboat tacked and stood for a bark which hove in sight."

Captain St. Clair, of the British bark Scott, reports that the Tallahassee has as a tender to her Nova cotian bark, two-thirds loaded with coni.

The Prussian ship Nord, Captain Lange, from Hamburg, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports that when out twelve miles E. S. E. from the Lightship, saw the United States s e-mabip Susquebanna cruising, supposed for the pirate Tallahassee. 12th inst., at eight A. M., off Block Island, spoke ship Asriatic, Captain Moore, from London, with passengers, bound to New York; she heing hen boarded by the rebel steamer Tellahassee, wished to (James Funk), came alongside of us, showing no colors,

The pilot bout fannie, No. 17 reports that on Thurs day, 11th inst , at ten P. M , saw a vessel on fire, there A M., when they ascertained it to be a schooler burned

The pilot boat Ezra Nye arrived here last night, and eports:—On the 12th, inst., as noon, Montaux bearing James Funk, No. 22, leaving a ship on fire, and soon after to avoid them, but subsequently returned to the burning from London for New York. Took from her a quantity f rigging, &c. Two foreign backs, bound west, were cose by at the time, on board of which it is support the passengers were transferred. When last each the bearded the ship Young Mechanic, who reported seeing

The Pursuit of the Tallahagee. Admiral Paulding was notified on Friday evening of the prearance of the new pirate Tallabassee off Fire Island, and at once despatched a tug to the lower bay to send the Ascutney, but it must be some other vessel, as abe is reported having arrived at Washington for repairs. The light. The Folus sailed during the morning, and at the latest accounts the Grand Gas, sended from Hampton Roads yesterday, and she will be followed by another

Admiral Stringham, at Boston, has but a limited num uld send more than one or two.

There are several steam revenue cutters now is port which might be despatched, but up to the present writing we have heard of none of them being ordered to sea. It is possible that one or more of them went to sea last night or will go this morning.

The United States gunboat Merrimac, six gons, day from the lower quarantine for the coast of Labra for the purpose of destroying the yellow fever which the crew contracted in the Gulf recently. On her way to the northern latitude she will keep a sharp lookout for the rebel pirate Tallahassee, which is supposed to be operating somewhere in the track of bomeward bound vessels from Europe. We know enough of Captain Budd's fighting qualities to assure our readers that if the Merrimac should meet the Tallahassee the latter will have her career speedily closed. The Merrimac is to cruise until every trace of the epidemic is completely

The following is a list of officers attached to the United

Commodore—Sylvanus W Godon Li-wiesami Commander—Francis B Blake, Surgeon—J. O. C. Barcay. Associan: Surgeon—Robert H. Wiliard. Li-treen. J. O. C. E. Margeon. J. O. C. Annatan Surgeon. Robert H. Annatan Surgeon. Robert H. Paymoster. Ambrose J. Clark. Chuf Engin er. John Johnson. Chuf Engin John R. Rartiett. Marines. William Marines. William Marines.

Chief Emgas-er-John R. Partiest.
Lieutenant of Marines-William Wallace.
Acting Master-Lurtis Redman.
Emgin-ert-Acting, Henry T. Piake. O. G. H. Burntom and Thomas F. Laycock; First Assistant, Isaac S. Finney; Second Assistants, James Reinhart, Jr., James W. Hutchinson and Henry A. Smith, Third Assistants, Charles F. Marsland, Thos. Crumney and Berna Cook.

Be alsocial-Yachariah Whitman.
Gunnes-Edward J. Wangh.
Sadimaker-John A. Holbook.
Carpenter-Jöseph E. Miller.
Commodore's Secretary-——Yardley.
Paymaster's Clerk-M. M. Strayy.
Master's Mate-M. S. Cooper, Charles Lumford, Samuel T. Paine and Williar, H. Sprague.

W . mygrow. August 12, 1864. Immediately upon receipt of the information of the rebel steamer Talianassee being off New York harbor, or-ders were issued by Secretary Wolles, and three vensule were despatched to-day from New York to pursuit of her, besides others from Hampton Rouds, and additional vesseis will sail to-morrow from Portland and other ports in order, if possible, to intercept her.

#### The New York Yacht Squadron at Sew-

The New York Yucht Squadron at Sewport.

(From the Prov dence (R. I.) Frees, Acquist 12.)

A race between two vessels of the New York Yacht
squadron—the annie and the Kate—was arranged yesterday for \$500.

The vessels were to start from Beaver I'al Point at
twelve o'clock, and sail round a stake boat, tworty miles
distant, in the victoity of Birck Island. (ther vessels of
the same squadron, including the Commodore a yacht,
the Josephine, went out to witcess the race, the two
judges being on board the latter vessel and the Commodore acting as umpire.

The vessels got under weigh from the inner harbor as
eleven o'clock arequely, the wind brink harbor as
eleven o'clock arequely, the minutes past one the reseas
were off casile fill, three miles outside of Newport, and,
after drifting about until a quarter to two, the yachts
returned to wift a more favorable type.

The following vessels of the squadron accompany the
Commodore on the present crush astimized the A. 143
tons, owned by Commodore R. P. Loper, Idier, 121. H.
W. Gray, Magre, W. Mey'reke, P. Loper, Idier, 121. H.
W. Gray, Magre, W. Mey'reke, P. Loper, Idier, 121. H.
Stiyvesaut, 58; Annie, L. Livingstone, 26; Kate, C. H.
Mallory, 40.

Mallory, 40

New York Politics—Letter from Hom.

Danvel S. Dickinson.

[From the diagnation Standard.]

We have received the following note from Hon. D. S.

Dickinson, called farth by Mr. Ellieut article in heat
week a Mandard. We regret, as the great hody of loyal
voters in the State must, that our distinguished follow
citizen feets impelled to make this deciation. We m. ch
doubt that any other man in the State could be unite the
really loyal strength or poll so larges wets as Mr. Dickinson. At the same time as long, ardgoing and fashiral
public arrives we leutitle him to Surge the laborated
responsibilities of the gubernatorial position for
newled repose and quiet enpayment as of offware life.—

Encouraging and the standard of the state of the standard of the standard

To rat Entron or the STANDARD.

To rat Entron or the STANDARD.

My Dran Sin.—Your generous monition of my name for the office of Governor in your less read's lame, in dair appreciated, and my theorful scan alongmans recorded, with the assignment that notes no effective theorem with the assignment that notes no effective theorem and the coursest to temperate in monitantion. Shower, y yours, our plants with